

WOR

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,
Among mens wits hath this confusion wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton.*

6. To manage.
More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge
in building and *working* ships. *di. butnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.
Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison's Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle.
To *work* out. To effect by toil.
Not only every society, but every single person has enough
to do to *work* out his own salvation. *Dancy of Pity.*

9. To *work* out. To effect by toil.
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works* out the
rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. To *work* out. To craze; to efface.
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. To *work* up. To raise.
That which is wanting to *work* up the pity to a greater
height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison's Cato.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, 'till they have
worked up our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK, *n. f.* [from *work*, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.
Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclesi. xxxiii.*

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow
vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bac.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our talk. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal
lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess
them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this
occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friend-
ship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bumbling attempt.
It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this
innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heretics,
and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as
they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.
Round her *work* the did emale,
With a fair border wrought of lundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the
work: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your
chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some
minx's token, and I must take out the *work*? There, give it
your hobbyhorse: wherefore you had it, I'll take out no
work on't. *Shakespeare, Otello.*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.
The instrumentalness of riches to *works* of charity, have
rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth by laws
to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which
is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire applica-
tion of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over
earth. *Digby.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote.
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
There, her best *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to fight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Management; treatment.
Let him alone, I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shak.*

9. To set on *WORK*. To employ; to engage.
It *set* those wits on *work* in better things, which would be
else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

WORKER, *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

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His father was a *worker* in brass. *Kings vii. 14.*

You spoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart
from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South's Sermon.*

WORKFELLOW, *n. f.* [from *work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the
same work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rom.*

WORKHOUSE, *n. f.* [from *work* and *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.
The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shak. H.V.*

Protagenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where
he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.
Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers?
Ereem and promote those useful charities which remove such
pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY, *n. f.* [from *work* and *day*.] Day on which labour
is permitted; not the sabbath.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakespeare.*

Will you have me, lady?
—No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-
days*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shaksp.*

WORKMAN, *n. f.* [from *work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of
any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shaksp.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisd.*

There was no other cause preceding than his own
will, no other matter than his own power, no other *work-
man* than his own word, and no other consideration than his
own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for
the *workman*. *Addison on Italy.*

WORKMANLY, *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skillful; well per-
formed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY, *adv.* Skillfully; in a manner becoming a
workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take saffron enugh for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*

We will fetch thee straight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMANSHIP, *n. f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.
Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* embold'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by
being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that
chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice
of the materials; and afterwards, as great architect's use to do,
in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's
workmanship, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reason-
able creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any
manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working.
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how
Tubal-cain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of
them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

WORKMASTER, *n. f.* [from *work* and *master*.] The performer of
any work.

What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecc. xxxviii.*

Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

WORKWOMAN, *n. f.* [from *work* and *woman*.]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work.
The most fine-fingered *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKDAY, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day
not the sabbath.

Tell her but a *workday* fortune. *Shakespeare.*

The other days, and thou
Make up one man; whose face thou art,
The *workdays* are the back part;
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert.*

Holydays.

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Holydays, if haply she were gone, *Gay.*

Like *workdays*, I with would soon be done: *Gay.*

WORLD, *n. f.* [from *world*, Saxon; *werld*, Dutch.]

1. World is the great collective idea of all bodi's whatever. *Loc.*

2. System of beings.
Begotten before all worlds. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, by
whom he made the worlds. *Hebr. i. 2.*

Know how this world
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.
He the world
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Present state of existence.
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

I was not come into the world then. *L'Estrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the world. *More.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering for the love of God,
whatever hardships can befall in the world. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.
Happy is she that from the world retires,
And carries with her what the world admires.
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely, does to heav'n make love;
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the world behind? *Waller.*

By the world, we sometimes understand the things of this
world; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away
our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand
the men of the world, with whose solicitations we are so apt
to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life.
Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;
And world exil'd is death. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.
Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.
You a world of curses undergo,
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth this wood lack worlds of company; *Shakespeare.*

For you in my respect are all the world. *Shakespeare.*

I leave to speak of a world of other attempts furnished by
Raleigh's Apology.

What a world of contradictions would follow upon the
contrary opinion, and what a world of confusions upon the
contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Just to romances are, for what else
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O th' first of these we have no great matter
To treat of, but a world o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a world of woe. *Milton.*

There were a world of paintings, and among the rest the
picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a world of business on our hands, subjects
us to law-suits, and loads us with domestic cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A world of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And feel your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolic expression for many.
This hath bred high terms of separation between such and
the rest of the world, whereby the one sort are named the
brethren, the golly; the other worldlings, time-servers,
pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Why dost thou shew me thus to th' world?
Bear me to prison. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

He was willing to declare to all the world, that, as he had
been brought up in that religion established in the church of
England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable
reasons. *Clarendon.*

10. Course of life.
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the world un-
justly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.
Rome was to sway the world. *Milton.*

This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
And left poor Antony the world. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men.
Children should not know any wickedness. *Old folks have*
discretion, and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

What start at this! when sixty years have spread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all observing age could gain?
Or hast thou known the world to long in vain? *Dryden.*

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If knowledge of the world makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Cato.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the world a little better;
To know the world! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete.*
The balfa having recommended Barbaruffa, it was a world
to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

14. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World*
without end.

15. In the world. In Possibility.
All the precautions in the world were taken for the mar-
riage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

16. For all the world. Exactly. A ludicrous sense; now little used.
He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as
many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and
for all the world so placed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

WORLDELINESS, *n. f.* [from *worldly*.] Covetousness; addic-
tion to gain.

WORLDLING, *n. f.* [from *world*.] A mortal set upon profit.
Bastemind wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired
in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain
to let so much time pass. *Stany.*

The one sort are nam'd the brethren, the golly; the
other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than
pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Fa. Queen.*

For his weeping in the needful stream;
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling*
gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WORLDLY, *adj.* [from *world*.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life
to come.
He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command? *Shaksp.*

Tell me, ye toad-swol'n, flinty Pharaoh's, tell;
Can *worldly* pleasures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience, not in
enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are
commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* ho-
nour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than
it results from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.
They'll practise how to live secure,
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.
Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly*
mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly*
actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

WORLDLY, *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the present life.
It is a token of a *worldly* wife man, not to contend in
vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wife,
By simply meek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

't his cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuously
disposed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORM, *n. f.* [from *worm*, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.
Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakespeare.*

Help me into some house,
Or I shall faint;—a plague o' both your houses!
They have made worms meat of me. *Shakespeare.*

I though worms devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:
I from my marble monument shall rise
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Infect or worm. *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.
The mortal worm. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.
Physicians observe these worms engendered within the body
of man. *Harvey on Consumption.*

4. The animal that spins silk.
Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shaksp.*

30 Y. 5. Grubs